Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 4, 1826. [NO. 487.

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PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY RICHARD J. HALE,
At $3 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 if not paid before the end of the year of subscription; nor after the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square, and 30 cents for each succeeding insertion. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

...le Cotton Factory.

...respectfully informed that the a... is now in operation, and that

...TON YARN

...of all sizes or numbers, may be ... other market, by the quantity or ... Manufacturer's Agent, Mr. *Hugh* ... Street, near the Town House — ... or Cotton in Bales, and almost ... of Country Produce, will be ta... *Cotton Yarn*, on the most favor...

HENRY A. DONALDSON.
866t.

Copartnership

...subscribers, under the firm of ..., was dissolved by mutual ... last.

J. FRANCIS LIPPITT,
JOHN LIPPITT.
86tf.

...s will continue the GROCERY ... under the firm of *John Lippitt* & ...

JEREMIAH LIPPITT,
JOHN LIPPITT.
86tf.

Notice.

...d Mr. *William Waddill*, Jun. my ... Attorney in fact.

THOMAS DAVIS.
...N. C. *Sept.* 22.

...s the Agent of Mr. *Thomas Da* ... his Creditors to present their ...ors, if they will receive his in... ...able in four equal, annual instal... ...ests from date, when at maturity; ...specie or U. States paper.

WM. WADDILL, Jr., *Agent.*
...N. C. *Sept.* 22, 1826. 863t.

Notice.

...respectfully requests all those in... ...in any shape, to make immedi... ...great indulgence heretofore ex... ...circumstances, makes it necessa... ...to legal steps, indiscriminately, ...ding to comply with this notice. ...is authorized to collect and grant ...ceipt of

H. CAMPBELL.
865. 86tf.

Notice.

...is a *POCKET BOOK* in this ...month of February, 1824, can ob... ...ame, by applying to me and iden... ...the Book contains a small sum of ...deposited in my hands for publica... ...the owner.

CHAS. BETTS.
865. 86tf

...LL GOODS.

...ber is now receiving from ... at his Store, Green Street, ...ment of Staple and Fancy ...the latest importations, which ...ffer at extremely reduced pri... ...which are, viz.:

...ths extra super, blue black, brown ...ue, fine and common assorted, ...Great Coating,
...Skin ditto
...and drab,
...mark Satteens,
...ey, olive and tabby Velvet,
...ue, Marseilles, swansdown and fan...
...superior,
...green and yellow,
...ngrain Pelisse Cloths,
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...and figured, black, brown, purple, ...range colour,
...ish and English,
...per black and drab
...ans and coloured stripe Drillings,
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...new patterns,
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...plain & figured Gros de Naples,
...ades, plain, striped and figured,
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...ook crape Lisse,
...ngdons,
...ton and worsted Hose and half do.
...arious kinds,
...Sheetings,
...Cloths,
...ue for men and youths,
...ment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vi... ...Steel Wrenches, table and pocket ...Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings, ...(all tops to sell) Kettles, &c.
...ortment of *SHOES*,
...dies', Miss's and Children's Boots
...
...en and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,
...Rum, Cognac Brandy, Gin and ...per, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira ...Rum bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup,

H. CAMPBELL.
...N. C. Sept. 13, 1826. 84tf.

...Dollars Reward.

...from the Subscriber, some months ... TOBY, *alias* JOHN. He is about ...rs of age, about five feet eight ...ny and muscular, one of his legs ...e joint. It is supposed that ...ame where between my house and ...ge perhaps has made his way to Fay... ...same reward will be paid on his be... ...ed in the State, so that I get him ...very at my house.

...any person who will give me ...I may be enabled to convict any ...ingers of harbouring him.

EDWARD JONES.
...Cumberland County, June 1, 1826. 70:4w.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

10 hhds. prime Sugar,
15 ditto Molasses,
20 bags prime green Coffee,
25 do. St. Domingo ditto,
80 ps cotton Bagging,
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1500 ditto Alum ditto,
6 tons Iron, assorted,
Sheet and hoop do.
Castings, Steel, Nails,
Dupont's Powder, Shot and Lead,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
Spanish Indigo, Copperas and Madder,

Together with a small assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c, now on hand and for sale by

R. F. YARBROUGH & CO.
August 22. 81tf

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF
NORTH-CAROLINA.

Lottery

To encourage the publication of THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Drawing to commence on the 4th Monday of November next.

HIGHEST PRIZE
$20,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars; is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,500
7,366	5	36,830
9,000 Prizes, } 14,886 Blanks, }	23,886 Tickets at 5 Dollars, is	119,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 day's drawing. All numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	600
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C., thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*
Hillsborough, April 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

Tickets in this Lottery, are for sale at the Post-Office, Fayetteville. 69.4w.

P. J. Tillinghast,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation. Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

MANSION HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures them that every exertion will be used, and due attention bestowed, in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean, and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. This situation, being on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. It is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful steadily, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf.

☞ The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House, for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place. Rooms and Refreshments, are therefore, kept always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

The Books for the Norfolk Stage line are kept at this Hotel.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution will take place on the 22d inst., and the exercises recommence on the 10th July.

The Committee of Superintendance have the satisfaction to state, that the prospects of this Institution are as flattering at this time as they have been at any former period. The Rev. Mr. Hollister, a gentleman who bears the highest testimonials, both of his education and experience, has been engaged as the Principal of this Academy; he will take charge of the Classical Department, as well as exercise a eneral controul over the institution. He will be assisted by Mr. Gay, with whose excellent qualifications the Committee have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted, together with such other Tutors in the English Department, as may be found neccesary. The Female Department will be under the direction of Mrs. Hollister, and will no doubt, be found to be one of the best Schools for young Ladies in the Southern States.

The advantage of having an Institution of this kind, where the manners are to be formed as well as the intellect improved, under the influence and example of a respectable and well regulated community, the uniform healthiness of this town, for several years past, and the peculiarly comfortable apartments, erected at considerable expense for the accommodation of the School, with the cheapness of tuition and board, altogether, warrant the Committee in recommending the Institution to the notice of the public, particularly to those of the low country. The central situation of Fayetteville, and the facilities furnished by the mails, affording opportunities of correspondence, almost every day in the year, with all parts of the country, is a consideration which will not be lightly esteemed by parents who may be under the necessity of sending their children abroad for their education. Boarding can be had in many of the respectable families in town, at a moderate price.

It may be well, likewise to state, that the conduct of youth sent to this Institution, particularly those from abroad, will be carefully observed, as well out of the School as within it, and a proper degree of attention will be paid to their habits, manners and morals, as well as their scholastic education.

JOHN MACRAE,
Secretary of the School Committee.
Fayetteville, 12th June, 1826.

Connecticut State Lottery,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BISHOP'S FUND,
Second Class—To be drawn at Hartford, Con. on the 4th day of October, 1826.

SCHEME.

1 prize	of	$5,000	is $5,000
1	-	2,000	2,000
1	-	1,750	1,750
1	-	1,252	1,252
4	-	1,000	4,000
8	-	500	4,000
40	-	100	4,000
52	-	30	1,560
156	-	10	1,560
1,248	-	4	4,992
10,608	-	2	21,216
12,120 Prizes, } 22,100 Blanks, }		34,220 Tickets	$51,330

Whole Tickets $2 50—*Halves* $1 25—*Quarters* 62½ *cents.*

☞ Cash advanced for Prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Washington City, North and South Carolina, will be received in payment.

*** Orders, enclosing the cash, or prizes as above, post paid, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

Yates & McIntyre,
RALEIGH or FAYETTEVILLE.
Sept. 20, 1826.

Something New!

HIGH and LOW System.

Virginia Literature Lottery,

FOURTH CLASS—To be drawn in Lynchburg, in October next, on an entire new plan.—More Prizes than Blanks.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	$5,000
1	of	2,000
2	of	1,000
3	of	500
15	of	100
20	of	50
50	of	20
100	of	10
5000	of	3

Mode of Drawing.—All the numbers will be put in the wheel as usual; all prizes above three dollars will be put in the prize wheel and drawn out opposite the whole body of numbers; the first drawn number will decide the fate of the 5000 three dollar prizes, as follows, to wit:—should it be one of the first five thousand numbers, that is to say, any number from No. 1. to 5000 inclusive, all those numbers will be entitled to three dollars each.—Should it be one of the last five thousand numbers, that is to say, from No. 5001, to 10,000 inclusive, then all those numbers will in like manner be entitled to three dollars each. Those who hold two tickets, one above and one below 5000, must of course draw one and may draw three prizes.

Tickets $4, Shares in proportion, for sale at

Hatcher's
LUCKY OFFICE.
Fayetteville, Aug. 9.

DELAY NOT!

But as soon as possible, secure chances in the

Virginia State Lottery,

AT

Hatcher's

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE;

So as to obtain some one, or more of the numerous Prizes in that *BRILLIANT SCHEME*—such as

20,000 Dollars,

$10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, 1 of $2,910; 12 of $1,000, 18 of 500,

And many hundreds of others. Price of Tickets only $5, and shares in proportion.

☞ The ticket which drew the One-Fourth of the $20,000 Prize in the last class of the above Lottery, was sold by *HATCHER*, at the Norfolk Office, to a Gentleman in Portsmouth, Virginia, and the *Cash* promptly paid on presentation.

August 2.

Dr. J. T. Gilliam

INFORMS the Public that he has settled in Fayetteville, and offers his Professional services to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country. His shop is on Market Square, over Mr. Hawley's Shoe Store, in the room recently occupied by Capt. Crusoe, where he may, when not called out, always be found.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19.—85tf

COTTON SAW GINS.

JUST received a few of the Improved Iron and Steel Plate COTTON SAW GINS, which are offered for sale cheap for cash or on a short credit, at the Auction Store of

HENRY W. AYER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4—83-tf

FOR SALE,

50 Barrels Whiskey.

CHAS. T. HAIGH.
August 30. 826w.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CANAL OF NICARAGUA.

This title we give, for the sake of brevity, to the projected Canal across the Isthmus which connects the two Americas, through the Lake of Nicaragua. The official title of the Company with whom the Government of Guatemala has contracted to cut the Canal, is "The Central American and United States Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company." The terms of the contract, as represented to us by the General Agent, Aaron H. Palmer, Esq. by whose instrumentality the contract was obtained for an American Company, are as follow:

"The Canal to be opened by the company shall admit vessels of the largest burden possible. The Government of the Republic of Central America is bound to contribute to the most expeditious completion of the enterprize, by permitting the cutting of timber necessary for the work, by facilitating the surveys, and other preliminary operations; by furnishing the plans, charts, and levellings, already made, and in procuring workmen; and is further bound to indemnify the owners of lands, farms and other property, through which the canal may pass, for all damages incurred thereby. The accounts of the company for all disbursements made in execution of this enterprize, are to be audited at the Treasury Department of said Republic, every six months, and interest shall then commence thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

The company is entitled to receive two thirds of the duties imposed on all vessels, goods, and produce, passing through or entering the canal; the Republic is to receive the other third part. The company is also entitled to receive one-half of the nett proceeds of the canal for the term of seven years after the payment, by the Republic, of the capital invested therein, by the company, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum; with the exclusive privilege of the navigation of the canal by steam boats for 20 years after the completion of the canal, free of duties; and is authorized to fix the amount to be paid for the freight of cargoes and passengers, on board said steam boats; and the rate of compensation for towing vessels through the canal.

The navigation of the canal will be common to all friendly and neutral nations, without any exclusive privilege. The Government of the Republic is bound to keep in the Lake of Nicaragua and other points on the canal, the vessels of war which she may judge necessary for the defence and safety thereof.

The proposals of the company are to have a preference for the supply of the castles and fortifications to be erected on the canal, with arms, ammunitions, and stores; and also in the contracts for building and equipping vessels of war for the protection of the canal, &c. The company are to reserve five per cent. of the capital stock, to be subscribed for by the natives of the republic, within one year after opening the books of subscription."

This contract has, we understand, been submitted to the inspection of the President of the United States, and to the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War Departments, all of whom have "expressed their decided approbation of the great object of uniting the two oceans by means of a canal for ship navigation, and their great satisfaction that, if a work of such transcendant importance to the commerce of the world should be executed by any company, that company should be composed of citizens of the United States."

With regard to the importance of such a work, there can be no difference of opinion. Nations might vie with one another for the honor of accomplishing it; and it is an object which, we have no doubt, would have been undertaken by a concert of Nations, had so formidable an agency been required to execute the project. Fortunately, however, the obstructions to the construction of a Ship Canal, between the two oceans, are not too great for the efforts of associated capitalists to overcome. We have seen a survey of the descent from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific, most accurately made under the direction of the Spanish Government, as long ago as the year 1781—for, so long ago, did that power meditate the enterprise. By that survey, it appears that the descent in 15 or 17 miles distance to the Pacific from the level of the Lake to the level of the ocean, is only 133 feet 11 inches. The descent on this side to the river St. Juan, is of course not greater. For more particular information, we refer the reader to the following extract from the work of Wm. D. Robinson, who was familiar with the topography of the country, from personal observation:

"In looking over the excellent Maps of Melish and Doctor Robinson, recently published, we perceive that the river called San Juan discharges its waters into the Atlantic Ocean, in the province of Costa Rica, about the latitude of 10 deg. 45 min. North. This noble river has its source in the lake of Nicaragua. The bar at its mouth has been generally stated as not having more than twelve feet water on it. About sixteen years ago, an enterprising Englishman, who casually visited the river, examined the different passages over the bar, and discovered one which, although narrow, would admit a vessel drawing twenty-five feet. It is said that some of the traders to that coast from Honduras are likewise acquainted with the passage just mentioned, but it has never been laid down on any map: and if the Spanish Government had been informed of it, they would, conformably to their usual policy, have studiously concealed it. After the bar of the San Juan is crossed, there is excellent and safe anchorage in four and six fathoms of water. It is stated that there are no obstructions to the navigation of the river, but what may be easily removed; and at present, large brigs and schooners sail up the river into the lake. This important fact has been communicated to us by several traders. The waters of the lake, throughout its whole extent, are from 3 to 8 fathoms in depth.

In the lake are some beautiful islands which, with the country around its borders, form a romantic and most enchanting scenery. At its western extremity is a small river, which communicates with the lake of Leon, distant about eight leagues. From the latter, as well as from Nicaragua, there are some small rivers, which flow into the Pacific Ocean—the distance from the lake of Leon to the ocean is only about thirteen miles, and from Nicaragua to the gulf of Papagayo, in the Pacific ocean, is only twenty-nine miles. The ground between the two lakes and the sea is a dead level. The only inequalities seen are some isolated hills, of a volcanic origin. There are two places where a canal could be cut with the greatest facility: the one, from the coast of Nicoya (or as it is called in some of the maps, Caldera) to the lake Leon, a distance of thirteen or fifteen miles; the other from the gulf of Papagayo to the lake of Nicaragua, a distance of about twenty-one or twenty-five miles. The coast of Nicoya and the gulf of Papagayo are free from rocks and shoals, particularly in the gulf, whose shore is so bold that a frigate may anchor within a few yards of the beach."

Of the practicability of this work, from the foregoing particulars, we presume there is not the least doubt. Much greater obstacles have already been overcome in our own country, than those which present themselves on the two outlets from Lake Nicaragua.

The contract above described was ratified, in the Chamber of Representatives, by 20 votes to 6, and in the Senate unanimously. Thus authorized, the contract was ratified by the Secretaries of Treasury and of State of the Republic, duly commissioned by the President for that purpose, on the 17th of June last; and the great seal of the Republic being affixed to it on the same day, it is now a part of the law of the land. To the activity, intelligence, and persevering zeal of Col. De Beneski—a gentleman formerly attached to the Mexican army, and personally held in high respect by the members of the Central American Government, most of whom had been his associates and companions in arms—we learn that the compauy are chiefly indebted for the successful issue of this important negotiation. Col. Williams, Charge des Affaires of the United States, contributed, in an important degree, to the success of the American Company in obtaining the contract. He was present at the execution of it, and it is attested by his signature.

Delaware and Hudson Canal.—It is stated in the Sullivan Whig, that this Canal will be completed in the course of six weeks, unless impeded by some untoward circumstance.—The company have it in contemplation to let the water in this season, and run a boat through the whole line of the canal. The extraordinary progress of this great work, since its commencement, is almost unparalleled, and reflects much honor upon the enterprising company who presented it.

Extraordinary.—We are confidently assured, that from a single grain of Corn, planted by Mr. John Moore, of this County, in a field of 90,000 hills there has been raised *five large stocks*, and each containing *two ears*.—The curious have an opportunity of examining it by calling at the store of Mr. Patrick Brown.

Murfreesboro' N. C. Intelligencer.

Drunkards reformed.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 25th of August, says the originals of the following certificates are deposited at that office, and combined with a mass of oral testimony, will clearly demonstrate the efficacy of Mr. Loiseau's remedy, as noticed by us before.

New Orleans. 24th August 1826.

A person entirely given up to drink, and who, on that account, had lost the use of all her faculties, now finds herself entirely cured. Thanks to whom? To Mr. Loiseau, for the application of his sovereign remedy. The woman here spoken of, does not wish her name to appear in the newspapers, but should any one dispute the cure, he may see a certificate signed to that effect, and left at this office.

New Orleans, 24th August, 1826.

Knowing no other way of shewing my gratitude to Mr. Loiseau, for services rendered in curing me of the vice of drunkenness, a vice to which I had been addicted during six years, I take this method of making him some acknowledgment, in attesting to the efficacy of his remedy.

JOSEPH DELANNEAUX.

Congressional Candidates.—The qualifications set forth in the manifestos of our self nominating republicans, are often peculiar and amusing. A candidate in Otesgo county, (N. Y.) has a happy alternative which he offers to the electors in his address, which he concludes with the following words:

"It would give me great pleasure, gentlemen, to receive your support for Congress or to sell either of you a very likely three year old bay horse."

The wife of a sexton belonging to one of the churches in Whitehaven was last week interrupted in the middle of an harangue upon the hardness of the times, by a person who offered to sell her a couple of ducks. "Ducks!" exclaimed she, "how can I buy ducks, or any thing else—we have not *buried a living soul* these six months!"

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
May be procured at this Office, and at the Postoffice.

FOREIGN.

From France.—By the arrival of the ship American, at New York, advices from Havre to the 11th August, are furnished.

The first instalment from the Haytien Government, amounting to five millions of francs, has arrived at Havre in the frigate Hebe, with an agent to see the funds delivered.

Greece.—The Paris Etoile announces news from Greece to the 29th July, and states that the dissensions among the Greeks had increased under the new Government, which was not so energetic as the old.

The accounts from Constantinople are to the 10th of July. They represent the prevalence of good order at the capital, and enthusiasm in favor of the change.

It is stated in a French provincial paper, that France is about to send 40,000 men into Spain to overturn the Portuguese charter. The Drapeau Blanc contradicts the assertion, and says that 14,000 men only are to march to the frontiers of Portugal.

Commodore Rodgers with the Mediterranean squadron, was in the Dardanelles.

New York, Sept. 26.

The arrival of the Florida and Leeds, puts us in possession of papers from London to the 24th ult.

The most important intelligence by these arrivals is the stoppage of the intercourse between the United States and the West India Colonies. By the Order in Council on this subject, it appears that the prohibition is to take place from and after the 1st of December next.—We observe that Canada and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not included in the prohibition.

The London Courier remarks, relative to this matter, as follows:

"The interruption of this trade with the United States, which is thus forced upon us by the continued refusal of the American Government to place our ships engaged in that trade, upon the footing of the most favoured nation in the Ports of the United States, is, we conceive, a fortunate event for British shipping, which cannot but receive encouragement from the interruption of the trade now carried on in American bottoms, and with cargoes from the United States.

"To the countries in the north of Europe, which possess in common with our North American provinces, the means of supplying the wants of our West Indian Colonies, in flour, staves and lumber, and which are willing to trade with those colonies upon terms which the United States decline, this intelligence cannot fail to be highly interesting and important."

The distress in the English manufacturing districts is said to be diminishing. Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 20th August, in congratulating the country on the safe housing of the harvest, which is, it says, "in excellent condition, and abundant in quality," adds—"that according to all accounts, the extent of distress has very greatly diminished within the last ten days, and in the woollen factories, we believe has very nearly ceased. In cottons, there is still a vast excess of commodities beyond the current demand, and if the factories still continue to work, it can only be at a heavy loss to the proprietors, and with a certainty of aggravating the evil which they wish to alleviate. In the silk manufactures, the demand is reviving, and we may expect that this fabric will come into general use during the ensuing winter. Upon the whole, we must conclude with congratulating the country upon an indisputable improvement within the last fortnight"

In Ireland, however, the distress is very severe; and pestilence as well as famine seem to waste that land.

Of the Greeks, nothing positive is given.

Mr. Canning's visit to the continent, to which the Times makes allusion, and which our private letters inform us would certainly be made about the middle of September, gives rise to much conjecture. The motive given out by that gentleman himself, is, that he goes merely to recruit his health.

Liverpool, 19th August, 1826.

Dear Sir:—We have had a good demand for Cotton throughout the whole of this week, and rather better prices have been obtained for the middle and lower qualities of Uplands. The total sales from the 12th inst. to last evening inclusive, amount to 14730 bags.

August 25.

P. S. There has been a good demand for Cotton the last 5 days, which holders have met freely at last weeks prices. The sales are estimated at about 9500 bags of all sorts. The Market the last 2 days has been rather heavy.

Mr. Gallatin transacted business for the first time with Mr. Canning, at the Foreign Office, on the 17th ult.

Parliament had been prorogued from the 24th of August to the 2d of November.

At Lancaster assizes, forty-two persons, convicted of being engaged in the late riots, *have been sentenced to death.*

Latest from Vera Cruz.—The schr. Blucher, Capt. Fitch, 22 days from Vera Cruz, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday evening.

We learn, says the *Patriot*, by the Blucher, that the delegations from the four Republics, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala and Mexico, have concluded the main business of the Grand Congress at *Panama*, without waiting for the moral influence of the Ministers from the U. States and the European powers. One member of each legation had returned to their respective governments—the remainder had embarked for Acapulco to resume their sessions at Tacubaya, near the city of Mexico. The Mexican Legation and part of that from Guatemala had arrived at Acapulco, where the others were daily expected. Nothing is said in the Government Extraordinary Gazette (which was transmitted to Vera Cruz by express) of the Delegation from the United States.

By the following extract from a despatch of the Mexican Ministers to their government, it appears that an Alliance has actually been formed between the South American States:

"*Most Excellent Sir:*—We have arrived at this port this day on board the brig of war *Constant.*—We departed from Panama on the 21st of last month (July,) and we have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that on the 15th of the same month a Treaty of Perpetual Union and Friendship between the concurring Republics, an uncontingent convention, a private (*reservado*) understanding and an agreement were concluded and signed. In a few days we shall have the honor to lay them before your excellency."

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,
By H. G. NELSON.
December 7, 1825.—44tf

COMMODORE PORTER.

The following interesting letter from Com. Porter, written a short time previous to his leaving this country for Mexico, has been published by Mr. Dickerson, of the U. States Senate from New Jersey.

Washington, Feb. 19, 1826.

My Dear Sir: I have been prevented by a variety of circumstances from replying to your highly esteemed favor of the 12th, until this moment.

Be assured, Sir, that the interest you have taken in my concerns, and the wishes and sentiments you express with regard to me, will ever be borne in grateful and pleasing recollection, the more so, as I feel myself forced to become an exile from my country, and from a service, among the officers of which, there is but one who has served as long as myself.—Com. Rodgers was the *first* Lieutenant, and I was the *first* Midshipman, who entered the present Navy, and we served together on board the *first* frigate that was launched.

Should I determine on accepting the command offered me in the Mexican Navy, I beg you to be assured that I shall do so under the most thorough conviction, that I should fail in my duty to myself and my country, were I to decline it.

Resentment for the past, (as some have conjectured,) will have nothing to do with my determination. It is true, I feel that I have been harshly dealt with; and it is true, that I am almost every day made to feel that I am not yet restored to the good will and confidence of the Executive. What is past, I can forgive. The evils of the day, I can bear,—but I have the utmost dread of the future. I feel that I have nothing to look for from the Government during the present Administration, but contumely and neglect. And seeing that there is no controlling or protecting power, to whom I can look for redress, I cannot bear the idea of remaining in a situation to be again exposed to treatment, similar to that which I have already experienced from the Government.

I have met with much sympathy from my fellow citizens in general, many of whom believe that I am an injured man, and many gentlemen in Congress have assured me, that I should receive from that body protection. To this end, an ineffectual call has been made on the Executive for information.

I feel grateful for the sympathy of my fellow citizens, and to those in Congress who wished to protect me; but neither the one nor the other have been able to relieve me for the present, or give me hopes of security for the future. The punishment to which I was sentenced, and which I have borne without murmuring, has passed off without any abatement whatever. The Executive has been influenced neither by the voice of the one, nor the call of the other, but to the last, has manifested a rancour which has been increased by every expression of the good will of others towards me. This feeling, which has been bequeated from one Administration to the other, may remain to my prejudice, an *heir-loom* in the Government, at least as long as I can feel an interest in the events of this life. And under these circumstances, it would, I conceive, be but a useless waste of my time, as well as a voluntary submission to degradation, were I to remain longer in the U. States Navy, if I can find honorable and useful employment in that of Mexico.

Let those who would reprove me for leaving my country to embark in the service of a foreign nation, reflect that I but pursue my vocation. If I cannot find employment from the Government *here*, where can I look for it in this country? My life has been spent in the Navy, I have no other profession, and am too far advanced in life to learn a new one. The command tendered to me is the most honorable that can be offered. It is the command in chief of the Navy of a young and prosperous republic, in amity with the United States, actuated by the same feelings and interests, and struggling as she has done against despotism, for the establishment of free principles. Let those who see disgrace in the act, reflect on the unparalleled honors which they have bestowed, nay, heaped on Lafayette for doing the same thing. Why should I be disgraced by what was considered so honorable in him, De Kalb, Kosciusko, Steuben, &c. &c. Why is it more disgraceful in me to accept the invitation of the Government of Mexico, than in Gen. Bernard to accept that of the Government of the United States? We all acknowledge the value of *his* services to this country; and I hope and trust Mexico will experience equal benefit from *mine*, should I accept her offer.

The profession of arms has never been deemed dishonorable, and whether I go to learn it or to teach it, malignity only can find cause to censure me.

I have served my country with fidelity, my country has treated me with more than kindness. She has estimated my poor exertions far beyond their value. I shall ever feel grateful for the interest she has manifested for me, and the praise she has bestowed. It will be a struggle to separate myself from *such a country.*

Until recently, I have had the happiness to pass through my official life with the entire approbation of the *Government* of that country. But I now find myself after twenty-nine years of constant service, under its ban, for doing all in my power to support its "honor and interests!"

If the only reward of a faithful discharge of duty, of a laudable desire to sustain the "honor and interests" of the country, is *degradation*, and if there is no power to control the Government that inflicts the punishment, then farewell country, farewell friends, farewell to every blessing that this country and this life can afford, if the enjoyment of them is only to be purchased by *degradation.*

With sentiments of the highest respect, and with the best wishes for your happiness, I remain your very obedient humble servant.

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. *M. Dickerson.*

From the Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Sept. [illegible]. *Dinner to Mr. Calhoun.*—On the 17th inst. a Public Dinner was given at Pendleton Court House, to the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States. The following was one of the regular toasts:

The Vice President of the United States—The 12th Congress witnessed his triumphant defence of American honor; the 19th, his protection of Liberty's citadel, the *Freedom of Debate.*

Mr. CALHOUN rose and made the following remarks:

Gentlemen: I rise to return you my most sincere thanks. There are no two events of my life, in which I take greater pride, than those to which you have so kindly alluded.—My first public act was to contribute, to the extent of my abilities, to the maintenance of our national rights against foreign aggression, and my last has been to preserve in their integrity, as far as it depended on me, those principles of presiding in the Senate, which are essentially connected with the most vital of political rights, the freedom of debate; and I trust, that the long interval between these two important periods of my public life, has not been filled by discordant materials.

Of the war of 1812, I shall abstain from making any remarks. All are now united in the wisdom of its policy and the happy results which have followed. There was a time, however, in which this union of opinion did not exist; when the war was pronounced to be rash and wicked; just as the decision, at the last session, on the question of order, is now reprobated in a certain quarter; but I look forward with confidence to the time, when, like that of the war, it will cease, and when the decision will also, like that of the war, be followed by unanimous approbation. As, however, a division of sentiment still exists, I trust I may be indulged in a few remarks explanatory of the principles which governed me in making it.

You all know that the contested point of order in the Senate, which has so deeply agitated the country, turns on the question of the *origin* of the power to preserve order in debate. There are two provisions in the Constitution, which bear on this question—the one, which vests the Senate with the right of determining the rules of its proceedings, and the other which appoints the Vice President, President of the Senate. On a just interpretation of these two provisions of the Constitution, the decision of the question must depend. Now, gentlemen, I cannot doubt, that on even a slight examination, you will agree with me, that there is no rational grounds of doubt, as to the meaning of either. They communicate power wholly dissimilar, and that, in terms so explicit, that it is difficult to misconceive their meaning. By the first the Senate is clearly vested with the complete power of *making its own rules*, and by it, all that is competent to be done, under the power of making rules, it is competent to do; *and this to the entire exclusion of the exercise of power by the Vice President, or any other authority whatever.* In the Senate then, the rule making, or legislative power, is plenary and exclusive; while the Vice President, as President of the body, is vested with a power no less complete of presiding, which however, by no just interpretation, can mean more than the application of rules of the Senate to the proceedings of the body, a power in its nature administrative, and partaking in no degree of the legislative character. If these views be correct, and it would seem impossible to contest them, there will be no difficulty in determining the relative power, and consequently responsibility of the Vice President and the Senate, in relation to questions of order. If it be the duty of the former to preserve order, it is no less certain that he can preserve order *only through the rules of the Senate express or implied; they are to him the only standard of order; the rule must first exist, and his power and responsibility are in the application only.* To suppose that he can enforce order, without a previous rule of the Senate, would be to clothe him with double power, both legislative and administrative; for he must first determine, by his own discretion, what the rule of order is, and in so doing, enact a rule of proceedings for the Senate, in violation of the plenary and exclusive power of that body, under the constitution determining the rules of its proceedings. We are now prepared to decide the particular question in controversy. What power has the Vice President under the actual rules of the Senate over the freedom of debate—or what is the same thing, in restricting a Senator in uttering a sentiment in any case? There is then no *specific rule* which restricts, in the slightest degree, the right of speaking in any case in a Senator; and there are but two rules, the 6th and 7th, which grant any general discretionary power to the Vice President on the subject of order. These both, indeed, confer important powers, but with certain limitations, and amongst others, that which restricts the exercise of the powers thus granted, to the case of a Senator; and accordingly it was decided, that this general power could only be exercised on such a call to order.

For thus deciding, for refusing to exercise (I will not say doubtful power,) but power never granted, I have been denounced in terms as harsh, as would befit a traitor to his country. I, however, have borne it, I trust with fortitude, as I felt conscious that it was wholly unmerited. I have even rejoiced, if I must at all events be attacked, that my enemies found nothing on which to assault me, but on too much supposed attachment to the power of the Senate, and too little to my own. Yes, Gentlemen, it will ever be to me a proud reflection, that I have been thought worthy of suffering in the great cause, to which you have referred, the freedom of debate; a cause more sacred than even the liberty of the press. Experience, in another country, has shown, that with this great power secured, the liberty of the press may be forced from the hand of power; but we have no experience to show, that without it, the liberty of the press can even maintain itself against the assaults of power.

The attack on this point, however, is but a part of a system that has grown out of a series of events, which no one can more deeply deplore than myself; and the pernicious effects of which, I fear, will long be felt by our country.

It would not be proper in me, occupying the station that I do, to speak of the conduct of others in relation to these events, either in approbation or censure; but as mine has been freely arraigned, I trust, that I may be indulged in a few very brief remarks explanatory of the principles which have governed me.

You will all readily see, that the events to which I have alluded, placed me in a situation of no small difficulty, but no part of that difficulty consisted in perceiving the course that duty and patriotism dictated. The path of principle was clear. I had but to act consistently with myself—but to look back to the past to see what point I ought to go forward. If I be asked, in what those principles, which have heretofore governed me, consist?—my answer is, that they will be found in those that led to the war of the Revolution; that they are contained in the Declaration of Independence, in the Constitution which happily unites us as a people, and that they are illustrated by the great civil revolution that bro't Mr. Jefferson into power in 1801, and by the very able report of Mr. Madison of 1798, which so eminently contributed to that great, and I will add, happy change, as is now almost unanimously acknowledged.

These principles have for their basis the great doctrines of the rights of man, which teach, that all just governments originate with the people and are established for their happiness; and that liberty can only be preserved by the *responsibility of public servants;* or, to express the same thing differently, *that liberty is that state, in which those who make and execute the laws are controlled through the power of frequent elections, by those on whom the laws operate.*

To strengthen this control of the ruled over rulers, through the great instrumentality of election, and to prevent it from being weakened by accident or design, particularly in the highest instance of its exercise by the people of these states, has been my constant aim; and Gentlemen, I trust that I will never shrink from this great object under any circumstances of difficulty or danger. If I am to be denounced, it is in this great cause, that I will rejoice to meet it.—I will conclude by offering as a sentiment,

The People of the United States—The depository of the most precious of all rights, that of self-government; may they, by their wisdom and virtue, ever prove themselves worthy of the sacred trust.

Balloon Ascension.—Mr. Robertson states that the burning of the cord by which the star was suspended, was an accident. As the star weighed about forty pounds, when it fell the balloon was so materially lightened as to ascend with great rapidity, much higher than the æronaut had proposed to journey in a perpendicular direction.—But for this accident, the star would have accompanied the balloon the whole distance, and of course would have shown the anxious spectators the direction which it took. Mr. R. supposes that he ascended nearly three miles. When he opened the valve, for the purpose of descendiug, he found that the balloon had been so highly charged, that it took much longer for the gas to escape than he expected, and he was accordingly carried two or three miles further than it was his design to go. During the whole distance he could see the lamps of the city, like little fiery particles far below, and could distinguish Broadway. Castle Garden was also visible the whole time, and appeared with its circle of lamps, brilliantly lighted with gas, as though it were directly below him. He could also easily distinguish the land from the water He descended at a few minutes after 10 o'clock, at some distance beyond Flatbush, as before mentioned, about 100 feet from a dwelling house. After calling for help some time, the good people came out in alarm, supposing that there was a fire in the neighborhood. They soon, however, discovered the strange visitor from the skies, and with alacrity gathered several of the neighbours to his assistance and relief. Two ladies also turned out, and were of great usefulness in pulling cords, and assisting him in securing the balloon. Mr. R. says the excursion was the most agreeable one he ever made. The balloon was capable of taking up 340 pounds weight—Besides other ballast, three fifty-sixes were placed in the car.

The passengers on board the steam-boat Oliver Ellsworth, when 70 miles from the city, saw distinctly, the fireworks let off from the Balloon.—*N. Y. Amer.*

A Norwich, (Con.) paper thinks the story of a marriage contract between Gen. Bolivar and a fair American lady, to be questionable; as it is understood that the family of the young lady at Saybrook know nothing of the matter.

On the authority of private letters, the National Journal states that "Commodore Porter has entered upon the full discharge of his official duties as 'Commander in Chief of the Department and Squadron.' The Naval administration of Mexico is quite different from ours: it is divided into two departments East and West, or rather, Atlantic and Pacific. The duties of Com. Porter are of a mixed character, somewhat like that of the Secretary of the Navy and Commander of the squadron. There are juntas to attend to duties, similar to those of our Navy Commissioners, at which he presides. He has also the immediate superintendence of Navy Yards, and the regulation of the ports in the Gulf—the Harbor Masters being officers of the Navy, are also under his command. The Contrador General is an officer that answers, in some respects, to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and stands at the head of the Pursers Department, who are all called Contradors: he is also in the character of Navy Agent, and is a member of the Economical Junta, or what may be styled Navy Commissioners. It affords a sort of outline of the M[illegible] establishment.

At the Annual Commencement [illegible] versity, at Chapel Hill, in June [illegible] deavored to obtain, but without [illegible] names of the young gentlemen [illegible] graduated. We have, however, [illegible] ceived a list, and though [illegible] son, have concluded to publish [illegible] *List of Graduates at the Un[illegible] Carolina, June,* 182[illegible]

Silas M. Andrews, of Rowan
Daniel M. Barringer, Cabarrus
Henry T. Clark, Edgecombe
Richard S. Croom, Lenoir
William B. Dunn, Raleigh
Henry B. Elliott, Randolph
Archibald Gilchrist, Richmond
William A. Gray, Northampton
Thomas S. Hoskins, Edenton
Samuel A. Johnston, Hertford
James A. King, Iredell
Erasmus D. North, Lyme, Ct.
William Norwood, Hillsborough
Ferdinand W. Risque, Lynchburg, Va.
John C. Smith, Cumberland
Oliver W. Treadwell, Middlesex, Ct.
Albertius Watts, Iredell
Thomas W. Watts, Wilkes
James M. Wright, Blount, Tenn.

The degree of A. M. was [illegible] Alexander M. Boylan, Geo. [illegible] Charles D. Donoho, R. B. [illegible] mond Pearson and Alfred M[illegible] ni of this Institution.—*Ral. R[illegible]*

The Georgetown S. C. Ga[illegible] last, states, that the Small Pox [illegible] ing for some time past, in Sc[illegible] town, District; and that there [illegible] cases at Sandy Island.

On Wednesday, the 20th [illegible] *Charles Carroll* of *Carrollton*, [illegible] ving signer of the Declarati[illegible] dence, completed his ninet[illegible] Balt. Gazette says, he is "in [illegible] of excellent health, a cheerf[illegible] disposition, with all those [illegible] which result from the merit o[illegible] descendants and their connec[illegible] great prosperity in his world[illegible]

Mr. Haile, who was lately [illegible] the vacancy in the representa[illegible] of Missisippi in Congress, ha[illegible] sen to be the Representative [illegible] in the Twentieth Congress [illegible] five candidates, and Mr. H. [illegible] a thousand votes more than [illegible] thers.—*Nat. Int.*

Close Election.—In the fir[illegible] District of Indiana, Col. Bla[illegible] ver the present member Mr. [illegible] jority of *four votes.* The [illegible] was, Blake 5,205—Boon 5,2[illegible]

Mr. H. G. Ne[illegible]

IS appointed my Attorney, (fo[illegible] with full power to receive an[illegible] charges for the same; also, to [illegible] and on my account.
June 14. 7tf.

ODD & EVEN SYSTE[illegible]

Most Splendid Scheme in

COHEN'S OFFICE, *September*

☞ Under the authority of the [illegible] the following Brilliant Scheme is [illegible] Public, to be drawn on the ODD [illegible] TEM, in consequence of its unpo[illegible] the whole in ONE DAY, and with[illegible] city of BALTIMORE, under the [illegible] of the Commissioners appointed [illegible] and Council, on the

15th of Novemb[illegible]

Grand State Lotter[illegible]

The holder of two Tickets or t[illegible] certain of obtaining *at least* One [illegible] draw *THREE!*

HIGHEST PRIZES [illegible]
$50,000, $30,000, $[illegible]

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of	$50,000
1 Prize of	30,000
1 Prize of	20,000
1 Prize of	10,000
1 Prize of	6,000
1 Prize of	4,000
10 Prizes of	1,000
10 Prizes of	500
50 Prizes of	100
100 Prizes of	50
125 Prizes of	20
250 Prizes of	12
17500 Prizes of	9

18051 Prizes, amounting to [illegible]

☞ *The whole of the Prizes* [illegible] *which, as usual at* COHEN'S [illegible] *MOMENT THEY ARE DRAW[illegible]*

TICKETS.....$10 | QUARTE[illegible]
HALVES..... 5 | EIGHTH[illegible]

To be had in the greatest variety [illegible] and Even[illegible]

COHEN'S [illegible]
Lottery and Exch[illegible]
No. 114, Ma[illegible]

Where both the great and magnif[illegible]

One Hundred Thousa[illegible]

Each, were sold in late Grand S[illegible] Shares, all to DISTANT ADVE[illegible] where both the Great Capitals of T[illegible] SAND DOLLARS and TEN THO[illegible] LARS, drawn in the last Grand S[illegible] also sold—*and where more Capitals* [illegible] *obtained than at any other Office in* [illegible]

ORDERS from any part of the U[illegible] ther by mail (post paid,) or private [illegible] closing the Cash or Prize Tickets in [illegible] teries, will meet the same prompt a[illegible] tention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & [illegible]

Balt. Sept. 1826.

☞ COHEN'S "*Gazette of Lotter[illegible]* be published immediately after the [illegible] will contain the Official List of the [illegible] be forwarded *gratis*, to all who purch[illegible] ets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and [illegible] wish to receive it.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 4, 1826.

New Launch.—On Saturday last was launched, by Messrs. John Lippitt & Co., a new Steam Boat, called the Ann-Francis, 93 feet keel, 15 feet wide, intended for the trade of the Cape Fear river. She will make her first trip to Wilmington the latter part of this week.

There are two other boats on the stocks, which will be launched so soon as the river shall rise sufficiently, the whole being constructed with a view of navigation at periods of low water, when the Steam Boats cannot run. It is unnecessary to say how much we, in common with the citizens of Fayetteville, rejoice in the completion of these facilities to our trade, and to their enterprising owners all manner of success.

Auxiliary Education Society.—On Friday last, a respectable Member of the Society of Friends from Guilford county, deposited in the U. S. Branch Bank in this town, for the benefit of the American Colonization Society, being a donation from the Society of Friends in North Carolina. The same Society made a similar donation of $800 a few years since. We have been requested to ask, what has become of the Fayetteville Auxiliary Education Society? Are there no officers, no members, no money in its Treasury?

The Norfolk papers do not furnish any information relative to the progress of the yellow fever. The Beacon is to be printed but once a week, instead of daily, in consequence of the sickness and death of hands.

The weather has been so remarkably cool for a few days past, that we hope there will be a frost at Norfolk.

The disadvantage of the trade of the U. S. with the British West Indies, noticed under the proper head, is a measure of great interest, and we think serious inconvenience, to the United States particularly. The Executive no doubt act promptly on the subject.

The Alexandria Herald says that General Lafayette left a journal of his life, from the time he entered into the public service to the present, which, by sudden and mortal sickness, he was incapable of continuing it; and that the interesting manuscript is now in the possession of a young gentleman of that town. How, then, has it never been published?

Vacancies Appointments.—The writer in the North Carolinian is unquestionably right in his views of the respective duties of the Governor and Council of this State in filling vacancies. The Constitution gives the Governor power, with the advice and consent of Council, to fill vacancies that occur during the recess of the Legislature. This means, of course, that the Governor shall nominate a person to fill a vacancy. Still we do not see that Gov. Burton can be blamed for the late unpopular appointment; for, although he had nominated one individual, instead of one of the candidates before the Council, that body might instantly reject his nomination, and he be obliged to make another, and so on till he nominate the one they prefer. It is true he might have refused to nominate Mr. Mangum, but if the Council were determined to elect him only, of which there is no doubt, would he have been excusable in leaving the State, and thereby delaying the administration of justice? Certainly not. It was very well ascertained in Raleigh, several days before the election took place, who would serve if elected, and a majority of the members present had determined, and announced their determination, before the meeting took place, for whom to vote for Mr. Mangum. He, therefore, or some one must be chosen. What then, could the Governor do? He had no vote; and we cannot see any impropriety in his laying before the Council all the names at once. This we do not know, but suppose he did.

The unconsciousness of this appointment has made a deep impression to the opinion we some time since heard suggested, but which we have never seen in print, that the Council of State is a very useless and expensive body, which we should do much better without. They are under little responsibility, because their influence and emolument are trifling, and the people would care a fig to be deprived of either. The Council, being, in effect, amenable to no tribunal, for they can exercise their little brief authority with impunity. The Governor, on the contrary, is amenable to the people, and the people's representatives, and will be much more to be depended on, for the prudence and propriety of his appointments. This subject, however, which it is useless to discuss, since a change could only be effected by a Convention of which, much as we desire it, we have almost despaired. There *is* a power competent to reverse the decision which gave rise to the above remarks, and we shall be disappointed if it be not exercised.

Case in point.—James Pleasants, of Virginia, a short time since, appointed by the Governor of that state one of the Judges of the General Court. He accepted of the office, but after his acceptance, he ascertained that his appointment was rather unpopular in the district where he was to reside; and unwilling to fill an office against the wishes of the people, he determined to send back to the Governor his commission, in order that some other person might be appointed who would be more acceptable to the public. It is to be regretted, that a certain judge has not been appointed in this state, does not take the same view of the subject. We believe he must popular act he could now do, would be to imitate *James Pleasants*, of Virginia.—*West. Car.*

We regret to state, that Judge *Mangum* was prevented by indisposition, from holding the courts in Nash and Johnston counties. We hope he will be able to attend the Court for this county, next week.—*Ral. Reg.*

Dr. R. H. Helme has issued proposals for publishing a new paper in Raleigh, to be called the "North Carolina Independent Advocate," weekly, at $3 per annum.

Georgia.—The general election for Members of the Legislature and Congress took place on Monday last. In the Milledgeville District the Candidates for Congress are, Col. Cuthbert, the present member, a Troup man, and Dr. Tomlinson Fort, whose political creed, as published by himself, is, *That the General Government has the power to sell Georgia, or any other State, to the veriest Tyrant on earth!* The man must either be a fool, or worse.

The survey of the Indian lands was going on uninterruptedly.

The runaways taken up in New York, as mentioned in our last, have been delivered over to the agent claiming them. It is pity the Manumission Society could not retain them; they were so *respectable* a family that their loss must be severely felt.

Sixteen Members of the House of Representatives, and eight Members of the Senate, of the U. States, are natives of this State, being three in the House, and six in the Senate, more than our own representation.

New Jersey Arguments.—We could not but smile on reading the following account of a meeting of Representatives of the people of New Jersey, assembled to nominate Members to Congress. The whole scene is an improvement on the manners of the U. S. Senators last winter. Mr. Randolph only threatened, "So help him God," to knock down any man who should question him;—the grave Mr. Lloyd "shunned no responsibility"—and the Honourable John Holmes only allowed Mr. Randolph to say he did not believe what Mr. Holmes said. But in New Jersey a Jackson-man calls an Adams-man *liar*, or *rascal*, and is, in return, promptly knocked down, when the assembly breaks up with a general shout.

The Newark (N. J.) Eagle says, "A letter from Trenton, written at half past 5 on Wednesday, to a gentleman in this town, states, that the caucus had just broken up, in a state of confusion, without having come to any agreement. They had been nearly all day discussing and settling the conflicting pretensions of the different delegates from those counties which have sent two. "As one of the Adams men was speaking, a Jacksonian near him interrupted and called him a liar, [another paper says 'damned rascal.'] This salutation was promptly answered by a knock-down argument, and the Jacksonian was laid sprawling upon the floor. This circumstance produced a general rush of the majority, who are Jacksonians, and a great hurly burly ensued; whereupon, Secretary Colman, very properly, got up and ordered the whole posse to leave the State House; which order was received with a general shout of approbation, and the whole speedily filed off." The belligerants then separated. They afterwards met at different places, and nominated separate tickets.

The knocker was Capt. Stockton, of the U. S. Navy, and the knockee, (as Mr. Randolph would say) General Doughty.

New York.—At a Convention of Delegates from nearly every county in the state, lately assembled at Utica, De Witt Clinton was unanimously chosen their candidate for Governor, and Henry Huntington for Lieut. Governor. There was to be an opposition caucus.

The Hon. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, now a Judge of the Virginia courts, is again a candidate for Congress. He is a powerful man, and is said to be entirely opposed to the administration.

Errors of the Press.—About three months since, the papers in this state announced the appointment of Col. J. G. A. Williamson, of this state, as Consul to Laguira. The paragraph got back, uninjured, from Maine, some time since; but it was not so fortunate in its travels in the wilds of the west, the name having suffered so severely as not to be recognized by a brother editor, who thus again states the appointment:

"J. G. A. Wreson, Esq. of N. Carolina, formerly a merchant of Mobile, has been appointed by the President and Senate, Consul at Laguira, in South America."

Another.—A Pennsylvania paper publishes the following postcript to a letter from Lewisburg, Va.—

"The Hon. Henry Clay *died* here on Wednesday, at a public dinner given him by the inhabitants of the town."

Thus Mr. Clay is disposed of by the omission of the *n* in *dined*.

It is believed in Scotland that Mr. Jeffrey, for many years Editor of the Edinburgh Review, is about to retire from that situation, in consequence of some pecuniary differences with the publishers. We hope his successor may not be as destitute as he was of liberality.

The Worcester Spy contains a list of 24 marriages in the town of Brimfield, Mass. celebrated within the last 12 months. One of the gentlemen married is described as 'senior member of the Old Bachelor's Society.' *Good!*

[Almost as 'good' as what *is to happen* in a town not a thousand miles from *Fayetteville* during the ensuing winter.]

The Post Master General has appointed a guard to attend on the Mail between Philadelphia and N. York. The mail guard commenced his duties on Tuesday.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, on the 26th ult., the following Gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Office at Fayetteville, for the ensuing year:

JOHN HUSKE,
GEORGE MCNEILL,
CHARLES P. MALLETT,
JAMES H. HOOPER,
RICHARD F. YARBROUGH,
HENRY A. DONALDSON,
HUGH MAC LAURIN,
PETER BROWNE, of Raleigh,
A. LAZARUS, of Wilmington,

And at a meeting of the Directors on the 2d inst., John Huske, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

OFFICE BANK U. STATES,
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1826.

By this Morning's Mail.

New York, September 28.

The packet ship Canada, Rogers, from Liverpool, brings us London papers to the 1st, and Liverpool of the 2d ult.

We should judge from the tenor of the newspaper accounts generally, that some little increased activity in the demand for manufactures has mitigated partially and for a time the distresses of the manufacturing districts.

The Greek cause seems to labour under a fatality. The steam ships contracted for in England, and to be put under the command of Lord Cochrane, have been found unfit for service, owing to defects in the machinery. They cost 160,000*l.* about $700,000.

Advices from Constantinople represent that great disaffection exists in that capitol.

"From Constantinople, says the Courier, the news is of the most appalling character.—Numerous executions are continually taking place. The Sultan appears resolute to exterminate not only all who have been, but all who might become his enemies."

Liverpool, Sept. 2, 1826.

Sirs:—There has been a good demand for Cotton this week, and although there has been more offered, and in some instances rather lower prices accepted for American descriptions, yet the public sale yesterday went off with spirit, and prices are now considered the same as they were at the close of last week. The sales, from the 26th ult. to last evening, inclusive, amounted to 16,160 bags, viz. 14,300 by private, and 1860 by auction.

Communication.

We have much pleasure in giving place to the following just tribute to Professor FAY, which has been handed to us by one of his pupils in this town.

Mr. Editor—The acquisition of the French Language has always been considered an accomplishment, and indispensably necessary to the scholar; and none will deny the utility of the Spanish, when they consider the honorable and rapidly increasing connexion between this country and the South American States, and the boundless field thus open for scientific, political, and commercial advantages to the rising generation. To those who desire to cultivate an acquaintance with either of these languages, an opportunity is now offered, as Mr. Fay, Professor of Modern Languages, a gentleman highly recommended and well qualified to perform what he undertakes, proposes to teach the Spanish and French Languages in *sixty Lectures.*

Mr. F. has adopted Dufief's plan of tuition, with the addition of the Exercises contained in Levizac's French and Josse's Spanish Grammars, and some emendations of his own. Thus connected, it presents a method for the acquirement of languages which possesses a decided advantage over every other before the public, and is particularly adapted for large classes. The system, as taught by Mr. Fay, reveals the admirable art of language, unfolds its various constituent parts, its names, definitions, and respective offices; and unravels, as it were, the threads of which the web of speech is composed, without the necessity of studying its particular rudiments. Many objections have been made to Dufief's plan, but they are fast disappearing and experience daily confirms its superiority over every other system. Those who will read the author's developement, will find much to admire, and abundant proof of its excellence; and Mr. Fay will cheerfully give any explanation that may be desired.

As a pupil of Mr. Fay, I have no hesitation in expressing my entire satisfaction of the system, and his ability to accomplish what he promises, and have no doubt that those who study and attend diligently to his rules and instructions, will make great progress in a short time and speak the language with propriety, precision and purity. The promptitude and assiduity with which Mr. Fay attends to his duties as Professor, and the great solicitude he manifests for the improvement of his pupils, merit our warmest thanks, and must insure him success wherever his system and abilities are known. H.

MARRIED,

On the 14th ultimo, Mr. Aaron Kennedy, of Moore county, to Miss Wincy Kidd, of Chatham county.

In Richmond county, on the 14th ult. Mr. Richard Shepherd to Miss Esther Hadley, both of that county.

DIED,

In this place on the 28th September, Mrs. Margaret Graham, consort of Mr. Archibald Graham, aged 23 years. She has left an infant child of but 6 weeks old, an affectionate husband, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends to deplore her early loss.

On the 2d inst., Mrs. Mary Graham, relict of the late Mr. Alexander Graham, aged 77 years. During the course of her exemplary life, she has reared and educated a family of twelve children, by her own unremitting industry. [*Communicated*

On the 28th ult., after a lingering illness of forty-eight days, at the residence of H. T. Weightman, in Washington city, the Rev. Joseph Peirson, Pastor of the Episcopal Church in Washington, N. C., aged 28 years.

At Lebanon Springs, N. Y., on the 22d ult., William Crafts, Esq, late Editor of the Charleston Courier—a ripe scholar and a fine writer. He was the opposing candidate to Mr. Drayton, at the last election for Representative from the Charleston district.

At his seat near Baltimore, on Thursday, Capt. Robert Trail Spence, of the U. S. Navy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, sales 8½ a 9. Bacon 12½. Candles, mould, 20 a 22. Coffee, 17 a 19. Corn, (old) 60 a 70; new 50 a 60. Flour, sup. $5½ a 6. Iron, 5½ a 6. Flaxseed, 80. Lard, 12½. Lead, 10 a 11. Shot, $2 75 a 3. Lime, 2½ a 3. Molasses, 42 45. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 50. Sugar, common 10 a 10½; prime 11 a 12. Salt, Liv. 80 a 90; T. Island, 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3½ a 4½. Tin, ½ x $16 to 18. Wheat, $1 05 a 110. Whiskey, 50.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Sloop Guide, Darling, New York.
Schr. Adelia, Morse, New York.
Sloop Atlas, of Lubec, Ward, Charleston.

CLEARED,

Brig Argo, Tourtelott, Hayti.
Brig Juniatta, Gautier, Jamaica.
Schr. Economy, Taylor, Jamaica.

Commercial Reports.—Arrived at Fayetteville, since our last, D. Thompson's Boats J. Parker and Lafayette, P. I. Tillinghast's boat Eliza, and W. L. McNeil's boat ——, all with full loads of Dry Goods and Groceries.

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE a good assortment of Foreign and Domestic *DRY GOODS*, and receive additions from the Partner in New York by almost every arrival through the year.

We also keep an assortment of *STRAW & LEGHORN BONNETS, Fur Hats, Cotton Cards, Window Glass, Banboxes* and *Shoes.* We will sell as low as can be afforded, either at wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, 4th Oct., 1826. 87tf.

*** We shall receive more Goods by next boat.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, October 12th,

AT the Subscribers' Store, the entire stock of *DRY GOODS*, of a House declining business. Terms liberal and at sale.

October 4. WILLKINGS & CO. 872t.

Furniture at Auction.

On FRIDAY, the 6th day of October,

ON the second floor of the Auction Store, will be sold, an assortment of elegant household FURNITURE, among which are superb Sofas, Card and Tea Tables, Bureau and Dressing Tables, Astral Lamps, cut glass Decanters, Tumblers and Wines, Carpet, Bedsteads, &c. &c. Terms at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*

October 4. 1t.

A TANNER and CURRIER wanted.

H. G. NELSON.

October 4. 87tf.

Gales's North Carolina ALMANAC, For 1827,

JUST published and for sale, wholesale or retail, By CHAS. STUART.

Price 10 cents each, 75 cents a dozen, 4 dollars for half a groce, 7 dollars a groce, 23 dollars for five hundred, or 40 dollars for a thousand.

October 4. 87tf.

For Sale,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in the county of Sampson, on the waters of the Six Runs, and known as the Cutlar Lands. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and upon very accommodating terms. If not previously disposed of, it will be offered at Public Auction, at the court house in Clinton, on the Tuesday of Sampson County Court next. FREDERICK J. CUTLAR.

Fayetteville, October 3. 87tf.

Judge Murphey's Lottery.

IN consequence of the failure of several persons in whose hands Tickets had been placed for sale, to make returns to the Commissioner of the Tickets which they had sold, the drawing of this Lottery did not commence at the time appointed, though it appeared probable, from the returns made, that a sufficient number of Tickets had been sold to justify a commencement of the drawing. All persons having Tickets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to continue the sale of them until the 15th November, and then report to the Commissioner, *Dr. Jas. Webb*, at Hillsborough, how many Tickets remain unsold, and their numbers. The Drawing will commence on the 4th Monday in November, and it is hoped that a sufficient number of Tickets will be sold by that time to justify the Commissioner in continuing the drawing from day to day until it can be completed.

Sept. 26—2w

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, which, if not taken out before the 1st of January next, will be sent as Dead Letters to the General Post Office.

A—Jas Jos Allison, Wm Allen, Theophilus Autry, Esther Alves, Seba B Allen.

B—Travis Bedsole Charles Betts, B Beach, Jas A Byrns, Jas Blue, Jas S Bowen, Margaret Buie, Josiah Beebe, John H Bain, Willis Belch, Jacob Bush, Elias Barlow, Dempsey Bullard, Jesse Burnett, Samuel Bass, John Bowie.

C—John Campbell 2, D Calder, Francis Clark, John Culbreath, John Cameron, J R Cunningham, Samuel Clenny, Rebecca Culbreath, Alex'r Clarke, Jas Carter, Wm Crocket (Saddler), Wm R Carman, Charles Carter, Emily Carter 2, John Catlin, Daniel Campbell, Smith Collins, Arch'd Clark, Wm Cockrom, Arch'd Colquhoun.

D—John Dow, Olif Davis, Evelin Dunham 2, Eliza Dickson, Gurdon Deming, Calvin Davis.

E—Elisha Everitt, John S. Elliott, John Elliott, Jas Ellis, Eleazar Early, Bond English 3, Justin L Edwards.

F—Angus Ferguson, Sally Flowers, Laurence Fields, Caroline Faires, Arthur Faircloth.

G—Dr J T Gilliam, Sarah W Grice, Thos Grimes, Wm Griswold 3, Isaac Giddins, Ephraim Gee, Jane Ann Grant.

H—Abram Henderson, John Hagerty, Betsey Hammonds, Wm Hollingsworth, Wm Harrison, L. Hatton 2, Dolly Hocket, Mary Henry, Theodore Higby, Wiley Hubbard, David Holland, John Hadley, A & E S Hubbard, Fleet Hall, Wm H Howard, John Hair, John Holroyd.

J -Hannah Johnson, Joshua Jessop, Edw'd Jones, John Johnson, Morris Jones, Hinton James, Margaret Jones, Alex'r Johnson 2, Sarah Johnson, John L Jones.

K—James H Kervin.

L—Sarah Lansdell, Wm J Larigee, Eliza N Leonard, John Laslie, Wm Lord, John P Leonard.

M—Jas Miller, Raiford Mason, John Martin, Mary Munroe, Philip Murchison, William Masons, David Manuel.

Mc—Donald McQueen, Charles McAlister, Wm McKenzie, Margaret McNeill, Norman McLeod, Alex'r McDermid, Neil McKinnon, John McLean 2, Mary McNeill, Daniel McPhaul, John McSwain, John McDaniel, Hugh McLean, John McDonald, Christian McRae 2, Hector McNeill, Mrs. John McMillan, Alex'r McMillin, Jas M McCall, John McKenzie, Angus McDonald, Hector McAllister, Allan McCorqudale, Catharine McNeill, John McDugald, Daniel McKinnon.

N—Jesse Newberry, Henry Nunnery.

P—Steven Phillips, John Patterson, Sam'l Phares, Myron Peck, Flora Phillips, Littleton Prince, Wm. Parker, (Sampson.)

R—John Ray, Arch'd Ray, Richard Roberts, Benj. Revels.

S—Catharine G Shepherd, Temperance Scarborough, Elizabeth Stevens, Alex'r Shaw, Daniel Smith, Lot Stevens, Peter Shaw, Archibald Shaw, John Simmons, Wm Singletary, Malcom Small, John Stuart, Wm Shannon, Jonathan Sikes, James Stevens, John D Shaw, Mary Smith, Joseph Simkins, James Sullivan, Jonathan B Sturges, Sarah Simms, Wm Saltonstall, Alex'r Spence.

T—Clement Tracy, Abel Turner 2, Jeremiah Tindel, John Toler, Joshua Taylor, Daniel R Turner, John Tyler 2.

U—Mrs. Unthank——V—Alexander Vines.

W—Catharine Ward, Samuel A Willie, Isabella Winslow, Timothy Williamson, Jas Wilkeson, Levin Wood, Lemuel Windham, Neil Wilkinson, Joshua Ward, Hartwell Webb.

JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1826—87-3t

DRAWING OF THE

Grand State Lottery of Virginia,

1st Class—The drawing of the above Lottery has been received at the Managers' Offices. No. 15,436, an Even Number,

$20.000.

Holders of Tickets are invited to call, examine the list, and receive payment for their prizes, or renew them in the

Connecticut State Lottery,

Second class, which will be drawn at Hartford, Con.

THIS DAY!

Capital Prizes: 1 of $5,000, 2,000, 1,750. 1,252, 4 of 1,000, &c.

Whole Tickets $2 50—*Shares in proportion.*

Let it never be forgotten, that *Fortune* reserves her smiles and favors for those, only, who worship at her shrine. While the timid are holding back, the bold adventurer grasps the prize. By a *small venture*, a *large independence* may be gained. Take advantage, then, of the favorable opportunity of realising a fortune by calling at

Yates & McIntyre's,

RALEIGH or FAYETTEVILLE.

☞ Where Tickets of every description in the richest Lotteries in the Union, can be had by an early application.

Look at this!

I AM disposed to sell some valuable *TRACTS of LAND* in Hardin, Haywood, Harceman, and Fayette counties, in the Western District of Tennessee, and which are conveniently situated to their respective Seats of Justice, near the best Navigable Rivers in the District, and of good quality. I will sell said Lands, or any part of them, upon accommoding terms, or would exchange them for Merchandize, provided the Goods are well assorted and well purchased, or for property well situated in this county. For further particulars, application can be made to the subscriber.

T. H. TAYLOR.

Chapel Hill, Sept. 30, 1826—87-3t

WASHINGTON HOTEL, COLUMBIA, S. CAROLINA.

DR. THOMAS BRIGGS respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken his large brick building (recently occupied by A. G Nagel.) Having the means, he is determined to furnish his house in a manner calculated to invite the attention of all lovers of good living and good order. The traveller as well as constant boarder will here meet with every comfort which a spacious and elegant building and the Charleston and Columbia markets can afford; and all the attention which politeness can dictate or the spirit of accommodation call for.

Columbia, S. C. Sept. 25, 1826. 8710w.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2d of January last, a bright mulatto man named *ANTHONY*, 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high. He has the sign of a burn on his hand, which may easily be discovered by an examination. I expect he is making his way to some non-slave-holding State, probably Ohio. A horse was missing in the neighborhood about three weeks since, which I expect was stolen by said negro; the horse is a chesnut sorrel, 14 hands 1 inch high, with a blaze in his face, three of his feet white. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me in Chatham county, 25 miles west of Pittsboro', or securing him in any jail so that I can get him; and all reasonable expenses paid. Ten dollars will be paid for the delivery of the horse alone.

JOHN BROOKS.

Chatham county, Sept. 21, 1826—87-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1826.

Daniel Cameron vs. Jeremiah Dickson } Original Attachment, levied on Land, &c.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that the defendant may have notice to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in November next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him. CORN. DOWD, *Clk.*

Sept. 20, A. D. 1826—87-6t—Price adv. $2 10

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1826.

John Brooks vs. William Harper. } Original Attachment, Levied on Land. &c.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that the Defendant may have notice to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in November next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him. CORN: DOWD, *Clk.*

Sept. 20. A. D. 1826—87-6t—pr. adv. $2 10

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1826.

Alexander Carrell vs. Benjamin Kendrick. } Original Attachment. Archibald McBryde, Esq. guarnisheed.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that the defendant may have notice to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in November next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him. CORN. DOWD, *Clk.*

Sept. 20, A. D. 1826.—87 6t—Price adv. $2 10.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1826.

Benjamin Person vs. Benjamin Kendrick. } Original Attachment, Archibald McBryde, Esq., guarnisheed

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, that the defendant may have notice to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in November next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him. CORN. DOWD, *Clk.*

Sept. 20, A. D. 1826—87 6t—Pr. adv. $2 10.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Fourth Quarter of the Fayetteville Academy will commence on the 1st October, under the direction of the Rev. Hr. HOLLISTER, Principal, assisted by Mr. GAY in the Male, and Mrs. HOLLISTER in the Female Department. *Sept. 27.*

POETRY.

ON BURNING A LOVE LETTER.

I took the scroll, I could not brook
An eye should gaze on it, save mine,
I could not bear another's look
Should dwell on any words of thine.

My taper glimmered by my side,
I held the letter to the flame,
I marked the blaze quick o'er it glide—
It did not even spare thy name.

But as the light its embers past,
I felt so sad to see it die—
So light at first, so dark at last—
I thought it was love's history.

EPIGRAM.

Said Joe to the mistress of twenty fine farms,
'You exceed all your sex in the *depth* of your charms!
My love is so *grounded*, that nothing but death
Can conquer my love by conq'ring my breath:
Oh! then grant your lover a smile to be fed on,
Who loves—aye, loves the very *ground* that you tread on!'

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE now ready for sale, an excellent assortment of *Cotton Gins*, made of the best materials, and the workmanship executed in the most faithful manner. They can be had by applying to Mr. Angus Taylor, Fayetteville, or Mr. John Taylor, Wilmington, and upon as accommodating terms as at any other Factory in the United States.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Lumberton, Robeson County, N. Carolina, Aug. 2, 1826. 78eow3m.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership existing between the subscribers under the firm of Benja Oliver & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d of April last. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them for settlement, and those indebted will please make payment to Benj Oliver, by whom the business will be continued as heretofore.

BENJ. OLIVER,
D. SMITH McCAULEY.

July 10, 1826.

New Firm.

THE Subscriber has connected himself in business with Doctor Philip H. Thomas of Milton. The business heretofore conducted under the firm of *Benj. Oliver & Co.*, will in future be continued under the firm of *B. Oliver & Thomas*, who offer to their friends and customers a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, suited to the season, at reduced prices.

BENJ. OLIVER

Fayetteville, Aug. 23 -81tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to receive on consignment, about the middle of June next, a parcel of first rate Cotton Gins, which he is authorized to warrant equal, if not superior, to any in North or South Carolina, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN MURCHISON, Jun.

Fayetteville, May 2—65 tf

NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Oxford Academy in N. C., &c.

FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn the 29th November, 1826.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	-	6,000	-	6,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
1	-	4,000	-	4,000
1	-	2,500	-	2,500
1	-	1,340	-	1,340
6	-	1,000	-	6,000
12	-	500	-	6,000
156	-	50	-	7,800
780	-	10	-	7,800
7,800	-	5	-	39,000
8,760 Prizes, 15,600 Blanks,		24,360 Tickets		$97,440

†‡† Tickets and shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' offices,

Whole Tickets,	$5 00
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25

Cash advanced for prizes on demand.

†‡† Orders, enclosing the cash or prizes as above, post paid, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & M'INTYRE,
RALEIGH or FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

†‡† Tickets, in whole or in Shares, in all the Northern Lotteries, can be had in great variety, by applying as above—personally or by letter.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House has been opened for the reception of BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed Rooms, with Bells, (so desirable to Travellers) this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, can be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new;

BATHING ROOMS

Are also attached to the House; the BAR is furnished with the best Liquors that can be procured, and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently expects to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

July, 1826—34tf

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 825.—6-tf

To Rent,

THAT excellent *STAND for business*, on Market Square, now occupied by Mr. John Wilkinson as a Book store. Possession given on the 1st September. JOHN McK. STRONG.

August 9.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

10 Bbls. Canal Flour,
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 Casks London Porter,
8 Hhds. Brown Sugar,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

June 7. 70tf.

Proposals

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office, in the City of Washington, until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

128. From Warrenton, by Falkner's, and Louisburg, to Raleigh, every day, 57 miles.

Leave Warrenton every day at 6½ p m, and arrive at Raleigh next day by 8 a m.

Leave Raleigh every day at 1½ p m, and arrive at Warrenton by 12 p m (midnight.)

129. From Raleigh, by Banks's and Averasboro, to Fayetteville, every day, 60 miles.

Leave Raleigh every day at 9 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville same day by 9 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 1 a m, and arrive at Raleigh the same day by 1 p m.

130. From Fayetteville, Counsel's, Lumberton, Leesville, Rowland's, Newman's bridge and Marion c h, to Godfrey's Ferry, S. C. every day, 98 miles.—Proposals will be received omitting Marion c h.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 2 a m, and arrive at Godfrey's ferry the same day by 8 p m.

Leave Godfrey's ferry every day at 2 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville the same day by 8 p m.

131. From Norfolk, Va. by Suffolk, Summerton, Murray's Ferry, Murfreesboro', Northampton c. h., and Halifax, to M. Smith's, twice a week, 126 miles.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday mornings in half an hour after the arrival of the Steam boat from Baltimore, and arrive at M. Smith's the next day by noon.

Leave M. Smith's every Tuesday and Saturday at 11½ a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Wednesday and Sunday by 6 p m.

132. From M. Smith's, by Tarboro, Stantonsburg, and Waynesboro, to Fayetteville, 129 miles.

Leave M. Smith's every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Thursday and Sunday by 9 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday and Friday at 3 a m, and arrive at M. Smith's on Tuesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

133. From Sumerton, by Sunbury, and Gates c h, to Edenton, 48 miles, twice a week.

Leave Sumerton every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Edenton by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Sumerton on Tuesday and Friday by 7 p m.

134. From Edenton, by Lee's mills, and Plymouth, to Washington, once a week, 54 miles.

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Washington on Friday by 10 a m.

Leave Washington every Friday at 2 p m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

135. From Warrenton, by Grovehill, Littleton, Butterwood, Halifax, Northampton, Bryants, Princeton, Murfreesboro, Winton, Pitch Landing, Colerain, Windsor, and Merryhill, to Edenton, once a week, 160 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Wednesday at 1 p m, and arrive at Winton by 9 a m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Warrenton on Wednesday by 10 a m.

136. From Elizabeth City, by Jonesburg, Indiantown, Currituck c h, Tull's creek, N. W. R. Bridge, Va. and Great Bridge, to Norfolk, once a week, 56 miles.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Thursday by 8 a m.

Leave Norfolk every Friday at 10 a m, and arrive at Elizabeth City on Friday by 11 a m.

137. From Norfolk, Va. by Deep creek, Foranges, New Lebanon, Elizabeth City, Woodville, and Hertford, to Edenton, 80 miles, once a week.

Leave Norfolk every Friday at 9 a m, and arrive at Edenton on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Norfolk on Wednesday by 9 p m.

138. From Winton or Stokesville to Gates c h, once a week.

Leave Winton every Wednesday by noon, and arrive at Gates c h by 3 p m.

Leave Gates c h every Wednesday at 8 p m, and arrive at Winton by 7 p m.

139. From Tarboro, by Bensboro, Greenville, and Washington, to Newbern, 85 miles, twice a week.

Leave Newbern every Sunday and Thursday at 9 a m, and arrive at Tarborough on Tuesday and Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Newbern on Friday and Monday by noon.

140. From Stantonsboro', by Snowhill, and Kinston, to Duplin c h, once in two weeks, 78 miles.

Leave Stantonsboro every other Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Duplin c h on Friday by 6 p m.

Leave Duplin c h every other Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Stantonsboro on Wednesday by 6 p m.

141. From Warrenton, by Ellisville, Williamsboro, Oxford. Boxboro, Williamsville, Red-house, and Milton, to Danville, twice a week to Milton, and once to Danville, 93 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Friday at 2 a m, and arrive at Milton by 9 p m.

Leave Milton every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Danville by 11 a m.

Leave Danville every Wednesday at 1 p m, and arrive at Milton by 6 p m.

Leave Milton every Monday and Thursday at 3 a m, and arrive at Warrenton on same days by 6 p m.

142. From Williamsboro, by Lynesville, Lewis's mills, and Field's mills, to Clarksville, once in two weeks, 21 miles.

Leave Clarksville every other Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Williamsboro by 11 a m.

Leave Williamsboro every other Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Clarksville by 6 p m.

143. From Milton, by Danville, Rawlingsburg, Wentworth. Mount Pleasant, Rocky Springs, Stokesburg, and Germantown, to Salem, to return by Kerne's ✕ Roads, Troublesome Iron Works, Rawlingsburg and Caswell c h to Milton, once a week.

Leave Milton every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem on Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Milton on Saturday by 6 p m.

144. From Louisburg, by William's store, Ransom's Bridge, Hill's Bridge, and Sycamore Alley, to Enfield, once a week, 38 miles.

Leave Louisburg every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Enfield by 6 p m.

Leave Enfield every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 p m.

145. From Louisburg, by Haysville, Glasgow's store, Healthseat, Oxford, Daniel's store, Cannon and Young's, Brownville, Clarksville, thence by Bullock's store, Brownsville, and Oxford, to Louisburg, once a week, 118 miles—59.

Leave Louisburg every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Clarksville on Monday by 1 p m.

Leave Clarksville every Monday at 2 p m, and arrive at Louisburg on Wednesday by 10 a m.

146. From Raleigh, by Wake Forest, Lemay's ✕ Roads, Pemes, Oxford, and Stagville, to Hillsboro', once a week, 83 miles.

Leave Oxford every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 6 p m.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Oxford the same day by 7 p m.

Leave Oxford every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Staggville by 1 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro' on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Hillsboro' every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Oxford the same day by 7 p m.

147. From Hillsboro', by Shaws, Sturle's store, M'Cawley's store, Anderson's store, High Rock, Lenox Castle, and Settle's store, to Rockingham c h, 51 miles, return by High Rock, William's store, Anderson's store, Pleasant Grove, and Armstrong's store, to Hillsboro', once a week.

Leave Hillsboro every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Rockingham c h, on Thursday by 10 a m.

Leave Rockingham c h every Thursday a 1 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro on Friday by 6 p m.

148. From Raleigh, by Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, Mason Hall, Cannons Mills, Shallow Ford on Haw River, Albrights, Allemance, Greensboro, Martinsville, and Kearnes ✕ Roads, to Salem, 121 miles; to return from Salem by Jamestown, Greensboro, Allemance, &c. twice a week.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday by 3 p m, and arrive at Hillsboro the next day by 4 p m, and arrive at Salem the next Friday and Monday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 4 p m, and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh the next Friday and Tuesday by 9 a m.

149. From Stagville, by Mt. Tirzah, to Roxbury, once a week, 23 miles.

Leave Stagville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Roxbury by 8 p m.

Leave Roxbury every Saturday at 4 a m, and arrive at Stagville on Saturday by 1 p m

150. From Salem, by Panther creek, Huntsville, Jonesville, Brier creek, Hamptonville, Wilkesboro, and Jefferson, to Shawn's ✕ Roads T. once a week, 135 miles, in a two horse stage.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 2 p m. and arrive at Huntsville by 8 p m, and at Shawn's ✕ Roads the next Friday by 7 p m.

Leave Shawn's ✕ Roads every Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem the next Tuesday by 10 a m.

151. From Salem, by Clemonsville to Mocksville, once a week. 22 miles.

Leave Mocksville every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salem by noon.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 2 p m, and arrive at Mocksville by 7 p m.

152. From Huntsville, by Hamptonville, Houstonville, Williamsburg, and Mount Pisgah, to Statesville, once a week, 46 miles.

Leave Huntsville every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Statesville by 8 p m.

Leave Statesville every Thursday at 5 a m, and arrive at Huntsville by 8 p m.

153. From Huntsville, to Rockford, once a week, 18 miles.

Leave Huntsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Rockford by 11 a m.

Leave Rockford at 2 p m, and arrive at Huntsville by 7 p m.

154. From Greenville, Va. by Edwards's, Williams's M'Williams's Jefferson, or Ashe c h, to Council's store, once in two weeks, 68 miles.

Leave Greenville every other Sunday noon and arrive at Council's on Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Council's every other Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Greenville on Wednesday by 10 a m.

155. From Hillsboro', by Cochran's store, Slade's store, Hutchenson's, Velin's store, and Leesburg, to Milton, once a week, 50 miles.

Leave Hillsboro every Sunday at 4 a m, and arrive at Milton by 6 p m.

Leave Milton every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Hillsboro' by 3 p m.

156. From Halifax c h, Va. by Milton, Rockingham c h, Troublesome Iron Works, Hunter's, Salem, and Lexington, to Salisbury, once a week, in a two horse stage—169 miles.

Leave Halifax c h every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Salem on Tuesday by 7 a m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 8 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 5 a m, and arrive at Halifax c h on Saturday by 11 a m.

157. From Salisbury, by Lock's, Concord, Cowan's store, Millgrove, Charlotte, White Hall, Harrisburg, S C. Beggar's ferry, Yorkville, S. C, Jamison's store, and Pinkneyville, to Unionville, S. C. 142 miles, once a week, two horse stage.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Unionville the next Saturday by 10 a m.

Leave Unionville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 6 p m.

158 From Statesville, by Fallston, Mount Mourne, Stonesville, Alexandriana, Charlotte, Jordansville, Harrisburg, Providence, Bel Air, Crawford's store, Findleysville, Lancaster, and Sandton, to Camden, S. C, 137 miles, once a week.

Leave Statesville every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Camden on Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Camden every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Statesville the next Wednesday by 6 p m.

159 From Pittsboro', by J. Brooks's, W. Lindley's store, J. Carter's, Albright's store, Long's store, Hadley's mills, and Mabin's store, to Greensboro, once a week, 56 miles.

Leave Pittsboro' every Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Greensboro' on Tuesday by noon.

Leave Greensboro' every Tuesday at 2 p m, and arrive at Pittsboro' on Wednesdry by 7 p m.

160. From Raleigh, by Prince's Bridge, Haw River, Pittsboro, Dorsettsville, and Randolph c h to Salisbury, once a week, 120 miles, in a two horse stage.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Raleigh the next Friday by 7 p m.

161. From Raleigh, by Little Nat. Jones's, to Haywood, once a week, 22 miles.

Leave Haywood every Saturday at 5 a m, and arrive at Raleigh by 11 a m.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Haywood by 7 p m.

162. From Salisbury, by Spring Grove, Mount Mourne, Beatys Ford, Reeds Spring, Grahams, Lincolnton, Morgantown and Port Defiance, to Wilkesboro, to return from Lincolnton by Sherrills Ford, and Mrs. Stewarts, once a week, 132 miles.

The mail between Salisbury and Lincolnton is to be carried in a two horse stage.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Lincolnton on Thursday by 9 a m, at Wilkesboro on Saturday by 10 a m.

Leave Wilkesboro every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 7 p m.

163 From Lincolnton, by Ervinsville, and Mooresboro, to Rutherfordton, once a week, 49 miles.

Leave Lincolnton every Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Rutherfordton on Friday by 11 a m.

Leave Rutherfordton same day at 1 p m, and arrive at Lincolnton on Saturday by 6 p m.

164. From Salisbury, by Fulton, Mocks old Field, Huntsville; thence by Parkers, Fulton and Clinton, to Salisbury, once a week, 70 miles—35.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Huntsville by 6 p m.

Leave Huntsville every Tuesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Salisbury by 6 p m.

165. From Chapel Hill, by Clover Garden, Lindleys store, Long's Mills, Liberty, New Salem, Grays, Lexington, Grays store, Gardiners, New Salem, Longs Mills, and Linleys, to Chapel Hill, 159 miles, 79, once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Lexington on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Lexington at 1 p m, every Tuesday and arrive at Chapel Hill on Wednesday by 10 a m.

166. From Salisbury, by Houston's, Statesville, Campbells Grove, Hokesville, Morgantown, Pleasant Garden, Swanano, and Whitesides, to Ashville, 152 miles, to return from Morgantown by Beards Forge, to Statesville, and Salisbury, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 2 a m and arrive at Morgantown on Thursday by 1 p m, and at Ashville the next Friday by 8 p m.

Leave Ashville every Saturday at 4 a m, and arrive at Salisbury the next Tuesday by 10 a m.

167. From Statesville, by Mt. Pisgah, to Wilkesborough, once in two weeks, 50 miles.

Leave Statesville every other Thursday at 6 a m, and arrive at Wilkesboro on Friday by 9 a m.

Leave Wilkesboro every other Friday at 11 a m and arrive at Statesville on Saturday by 1 p m.

168. From Morganton, by Rutherfordton, Harmonsville, White Oaks, and Gazeville, to Greenville c h, S. C. once a week, 82 miles.

Leave Morganton every other Thursday at 2 p m, and arrive at Greenville on Saturday by 11 a m

Leave Greenville every other Saturday at 1 p m, and arrive at Morganton on Monday by noon.

169. From Ashville, by P. Brittons, C. C. Carsons, Estato Gap, McKinneys in Larnway, Little River, Keowee, and Boons Ford, to Pendleton c h, S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Ashville every other Saturday at 6 a m, and arrive at Pendleton c h on Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave Pendleton c h every other Monday at 6 a m, and arrive at Ashville on Tuesday by 6 p m.

170. From Charlotte, by Hopewell church, Beatys Ford, Lincolnton, Huntersville, and Barrysville, to Charlotte, once a week, miles.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 6 a m, and return to Charlotte on the same day by 8 p m.

171. From Asheville, by Haywood c h, Loves store, Franklin, and Estato R. to Rabun c h. once in two weeks, 93 miles.

Leave Ashville every other Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Rabun c h on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Rabun c h. every other Monday at 1 p m, and arrive at Ashville on Wednesday by 6 p m.

172. From Pittsboro, by Haywoodsboro, Buckhorn, Reids store, Tysons store, Waddles Ferry, Nalls, McNeils, Moffats, and Kennons, to Pittsboro, 113 miles--57, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro every Sunday at 1 p m, and arrive at Waddles Ferry on Tuesday by 2 p m.

Leave Waddles Ferry at 4 p m and arrive at Pittsboro on Wednesday by 4 p m.

173. From Fayetteville, by Carthage, Tysons store, Mechanics Hill, McNeills store, Hills, Daniels Hill, Skeans Ferry, Chisholms, and Morgans, to Salisbury, 128 miles, thence, by Forrests, Blakeley, Lawrenceville, Allenton, Stubs mills, and Morris's store, to Fayetteville, 248 miles, once a week—124 miles.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 2 p m, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Saturday by 6 p m.

174. From Fayetteville, by Richmond c h, Sneedsboro, Morven, Wadesboro, Beards store, Allenton, and Richmond c h, to Fayetteville, once a week, 180 miles—90 miles.

Leave Fayetteville every Friday at 6 a m, and arrive at Wadesboro on Saturday by 7 p m.

Leave Wadesboro every Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville on Tuesday by 10 a m.

175. From Wadesboro, by E. Winfields, Culpepers, Morrisons Tan Yard, and Maxwells, to Charlotte; to return by Cockburns store, and Griffins, to Wadesboro, once a week, 113 miles—56 miles.

Leave Wadesboro every other Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Charlotte on Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Charlotte every other Monday at 1 p m, and arrive at Wadesboro on Tuesday by 7 p m.

176 From Warrenton, by Grove Hill, Ransoms Bridge, Arringtons, Phillips store, and Falls of Tar river, to Tarboro; thence, by Rocky mount, Falls of Tar river, Nash c h, Sills store, and Ransoms bridge, to Warrenton, once a week, 137 miles—69 miles.

Leave Warrenton every Friday at 4 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Warrenton on Sunday by 7 p m.

177. From Tarboro to Williamston, once a week, 30 miles.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday at 10 a m. and arrive at Williamston by 6 p m.

Leave Williamston every Wednesday at 6 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Wednesday by 2 p m.

178. From Washington, by Bath, Adams's, Loghouse Landing, and Germanton, to Lake Landing, once a week, 85 miles.

Leave Washington every Sunday at 6 p m, and arrive at Lake Landing on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Lake Landing every Wednesday at 4 a m, and arrive at Washington on Thursday by 6 p m.

179. From Raleigh, by Harrisons store, Pattersons store, Belford, and Westrayville, to Tarboro, thence, by Daniels Lot, Alfords store, Andrews Bridge, and Hintons, to Raleigh, once a week, 157 miles—78 miles.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 4 a m, and arrive at Tarboro on Saturday by 8 a m.

Leave Tarboro every Saturday at 4 p m, and arrive at Raleigh on Sunday by 8 p m.

180. From Halifax, by Scotland Neck, Palmyra, Clarkes store, Hamilton, Williamston, Jamestown, Plymouth, Lees mills, and Skinnersville, or Washington c h. to Columbia, once a week, 119 miles.

Leave Halifax every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Plymouth by 8 p m on Sunday and at Columbia the next Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Columbia every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Halifax on Thursday by 6 p m.

181. From Bryant's ✕ Roads, by Riendalls, Britton's store and Turner's ✕ Roads, to Wm[illegible] miles, once a week.

Leave Windsor every Thursday at 6 a m and arrive at Bryant's ✕ Roads by 6 p m.

Leave Bryant's ✕ Roads every Friday and arrive at Windsor by 6 p m.

182. From Duplin c h by South Washington, to Wilmington, to Smithville, 86 miles, once a

Leave Duplin c h every Thursday at 8 a m and arrive at Wilmington on Wednesday by 9 a m. Smithville by 6 p m.

Leave Smithville every Thursday at 6 arrive at Wilmington by 5 p m.

Leave Wilmington at 3½ p m and arrive at Duplin c h on Saturday by 8 a m.

183. From Raleigh, by Smithfield, Wilson, Spring Bank, Spring Hill, Hookerstown, Kinston, and Barnwell, to Newbern, the 146 miles.

Leave Raleigh every Monday and Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Newbern on Wednesday by 7 p m.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 a m and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 8 p m..

184. From Fayetteville, by Sampson c h, Marier's store, D. Wright's store, Duplin c h, or Wrightsville, Duplin c h, Kenansville, Duplinton, to Newbern, once a week, 124 miles.

Leave Fayetteville every Sunday at 4 arrive at Newbern on Tuesday by noon.

Leave Newbern every Thursday at 4 a m and arrive at Fayetteville on Saturday by noon.

185. From Fayetteville, by Elizabethtown, Westbrook, to Wilmington, three times a week, 95 miles, in stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 a m, and arrive at Wilmington p m.

Leave Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 a m, and arrive at Fayetteville p m.

186. From Elizabethtown, by Bentties Bridge, Long Creek Bridge, to Malletts mills, once a weeks, 20 miles.

Leave Elizabethtown every other Monday at m, and arrive at Malletts mills by 6 p m.

Leave Malletts mills every other Monday at and arrive at Elizabethtown by 11 a m.

187. From Lumberton, by Philadelphus, Montpelier, Bolivar, Cooper Hall, Fairville, Queensdale, and Allorsville, to Lumberton, once a week, 88 miles—44.

Leave Lumberton every Monday at 6 a m and arrive at Stewartsville on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Stewartsville every Tuesday at 3 p m and arrive at Lumberton on Wednesday by noon.

188. From Newbern, by Trent Bridge, Dover, French mills, and Onslow c h, to Wilmington, once a week, 113 miles.

Leave Newbern every Monday at 2 p m and arrive at Wilmington on Wednesday by 5 p m.

Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 6 a m and arrive at Newbern the next Saturday by noon.

189. From Newbern, by Canal, to Beaufort, a week; 45 miles.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday at 4 p m and arrive at Beaufort on Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Beaufort every Monday at 4 p m and arrive at Newbern on the same day by 6 p m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-Master General may expedite the mail, and alter the times for arrival and departure of the mail, at any time during the continuance of the contract, making an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening the mail, at offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every fifteen minutes delay, in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit ten dollars; and, if the delay be unreasonable, and until the departure of any pending mail, whereby a trip is lost, a forfeiture of double the amount of pay for a trip, will be forfeited. But for carrying the mail one trip, shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the forfeitures it will be observed are unconditional, but that for the failure of a trip, by unavoidable accident, the penalty may be reduced to the pay for one trip. That on no condition is this sum or the aforesaid forfeitures stated, to be remitted.

4. Persons making proposals are required to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly,—in the months of February, May, August, November, and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals; and the stage must be of a sufficient size, unless otherwise expressed, to accommodate seven passengers.

7. Every proposer may offer in his bid, for any improvement in the transportation of the mail, from the terms invited, either as to the mode of transporting it, the speed required, or the frequency of the trips per week, which shall receive due consideration.

The number of the post route shall be stated in every bid, and the proposal must be sealed up and directed to the General Post Office, and endorsed "Proposals." Strict attention must be given to this requirement, as it is not intended to break the seal of any proposal, until the time for receiving bids has expired.

8. The Post-Master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end, if ever one failure happens, which amounts to the forfeiture of a trip.

9. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are incorrect: on this subject the contractor must inform himself—the Department will not be answerable for any mistake.

10. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be dispossessed, and the underbidder shall not have such stages, horses, and property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall be required to purchase the same of the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole, or any part of the stage property, horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment therefor, by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, or as the parties may agree.

These terms will be made a condition in the acceptance of any bid under the bid of the present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply with them, his bid will be offered to the present contractor, but, should he decline making a contract, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

11. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving bids shall have expired, and no person refuse to take the contract at his bid, shall be held responsible to the Department, for the difference between his bid, and that at which the contract shall be made. No decisions on bids will be made known before the 18th of October. No assignment of any contract without the consent of the Post-Master General, shall forfeit it—and in case where application is made to the Department to sanction a transfer, the terms must be fully stated.

Should a contractor or his agent expedite the transmission of commercial information by mail, on his route, more rapidly than the mail, he shall forfeit his contract.

12. If a route should be discontinued by Congress or become useless, in whole, or in part, in the opinion of the Post Master General, he may dispense with the service of the contractor, on the route, or him an allowance of one month's extra pay.

13. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of January next, and to continue four years.

JOHN McLEAN, Post-Master General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 12th, 1826.

Blanks for sale.